

FEEDING CATTLE FOR GOOD BEEF

(Continued from First Page.)

large percentage gains during the first 120 days as any of the cattle, but they fell off materially during the last period, indicating that corn and cob meal did not provide enough carbohydrates for such a long feeding period.

3. Though 3.25 pounds of cotton seed meal were fed per head per day during the entire feeding period of 180 days, in only one instance did the hogs following show any evidence of ill health. Of the 12 hogs following the cattle, one died suddenly, but the cause could not be determined.

4. The hogs following the groups receiving whole corn made 937 pounds of pork which at 5 cents was worth \$46.85 or \$1.95 per steer. This gave the groups receiving whole corn a material advantage over those fed ground corn.

5. These results indicate that cattle can not be fed in the stall under a margin of 75 cents where they are charged the full market price for all the foodstuffs fed. On the basis of the actual cost of the foodstuffs on the farm, they could often be fed on a margin of 50 cents and still give the farmer a fair profit on his operations.

6. The cattle fed as stockers on silage and stover made a gain of 45 and 34 pounds per head per day respectively; those receiving hay 16 pounds and those receiving stover 12 pounds. The average gain on grass was 1.73 pounds for the group receiving silage and stover; 2.20 pounds for the group receiving hay and 2.14 pounds for the group receiving stover. The average gain for the 225 days of 126 pounds for the silage group; 122 pounds for the stover group; 119 pounds for the hay group; and 1.05 pounds for the stover group.

7. From these results it appears that the cattle receiving silage as their sole roughage during the winter made the largest average gains did not drift materially when turned on grass after the first ten days, slaughtered out to better advantage than the dried cattle and were in a thrifter and better condition throughout the entire feeding period. This is sufficient proof of the fact that succulent foods can be fed to cattle maintained as stockers and finished on grass.

8. The amount of rainfall and the degree of sunshine have a material influence on the gain made by cattle on grass. In August when there were 8.61 inches of rainfall the gains per head per day varied between .40 and .66 of a pound. In June when the rainfall was 4.39 inches the gains varied from .312 to .388 pounds per head per day.

9. The cost of a pound of gain with the stockers in the barn was 7.21 cents with the silage group; 7.15 cents with the silage and stover group; 62.47 cents with the hay group; and 42.66 cents with the stover group. For the entire feeding period the cost of a pound of gain was 4.12 cents with the silage group; 4.19 cents with the silage and stover group; 4.32 cents with the hay group; and 4.32 cents with the stover group. These figures indicate very clearly the advantage of the succulent ration.

10. It appears from these experiments that cattle can be handled advantageously as stockers and finished on grass on a margin of 25 cents where silage or stover or other inexpensive forms of roughage are used during the winter. Mixed hay proved an expensive ration that there was a loss with it on a margin of 50 cents.

11. The cost of a pound of gain with the stall-fed cattle varied from 7.33 to 50.1 cents; with the stocker cattle from 4.12 to 62.47 cents. Therefore, nearly twice as much to make a pound of gain in the stall as where the animals were finished on grass.

12. It usually cost \$1.50 to make a ton of silage and 22 cents to make a bushel of corn, allowing full credit for every operation involved. The silage was charged to the feeders at \$2.50 and the corn at 54 cents a bushel; and even on this basis they would have returned a profit in some instances on a margin of 75 cents.

13. The beef made per acre by the grazers varied from 46 to 60 pounds, or a return of from \$2.12 to \$2.82 per acre. An acre in silage yielding eight tons will provide roughage for four animals for 160 days, which shows the importance of the silo where intensive farming is practiced, and the fact that larger returns can be secured from the land and through the medium of the silo than were obtained through grazing in these experiments.

14. The cost of maintaining a stocker through the winter varied from \$7.96 with the stover fed group to \$16.24 with the hay fed group. The average for all groups was \$10.91.

15. The cost of finishing a feeder varied from \$22.33 to \$26.82 or more than twice as much as it cost to carry over a stocker. The difference in food cost is largely offset, however, by rent of land.

16. The deductions to be drawn from the experiment with feeders are as follows: Feed a stocker on a margin of over two pounds per head per day to commence with, and increase it gradually until the cattle are ultimately consuming 15 pounds per head per day. A liberal ration of silage alone will be fed throughout the test, decreasing the amount consumed towards the end of the feeding period. Only a minimum amount, not over 3 to 4 pounds, of stover or other dry, inexpensive forms of roughage need be fed.

17. It would appear that silage may constitute the chief source of roughness

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for stockers; that a grain ration of 2 pounds per head per day is sufficient to insure their making substantial and profitable gains during the winter; that the best results will be obtained when the ration consists of equal parts of corn and cob meal and cotton seed meal or some other food rich in protein.

18. The feeding value of silage is in a large measure due to its comparative richness in nutrients especially suited for the nourishment of cattle, its ease of digestion as compared with dry food, its palatability due to its aroma and succulence, and the fact that it aids in cooling the system and keeping it free of effete material and keeping the circulation active.

19. Cattle fed silage dressed out 57.07 pounds per hundredweight. Those receiving stover 54.05 per cent. The silage fed lot dressed out 6,733 pounds of beef; the stover fed lot 6,419 pounds. The silage fed lot made 315 pounds more beef than the stover fed lot, which at 8 cents a pound would represent \$25.28; or more than \$2.80 per head in favor of the cattle fed silage, and finished on grass.

These experiments were conducted by Prof. John R. ANDREW M. SOULE, Virginia Experiment Station, Dean and Director.

SCOTTSVILLE IS MOVING AHEAD
(Continued from First Page.)

at present, out to the open country, where there is plenty of room or gently undulating ground, lies Scottsville's hope of growth.

As a summer resort the place cannot be excelled, for there is pretty scenery in plenty, beautiful drives, pure water and all the requisites to make it a desirable place for an outing.

The demand for cotton goods is enormous. It would absorb all the 15,000,000 that were available. A crop of 13,000,000 means acute scarcity, and 14,000,000 a bare sufficiency. Because gold is depreciating, the value of cotton, as expressed in terms of gold, is sure to rise. Manufacturers are selling their product on a basis which allows them to pay from 15 to 20 cents for cotton, and they are perfectly willing to pay those prices if they cannot buy for less.

The vagaries of reactions of a disordered future market need disturb no bona fide holder of cotton, and sooner or later the future market itself will respond to the radical conditions existing, and its response will be all the more sensational because of its long repression.

The above is, of course, encouragement for the actual holder of cotton—not for speculators.

COTTON-HOLDERS SOLID
If They Have the Goods They Can Get Cash.

One of the best authorities on cotton expresses himself as follows: "The holders of small remnant of spot cotton in the South, whether it be high grade or low grade, have only to exercise a little patience to realize much higher prices."

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ONE OF THE OLDEST AMONG THEM; THE TAYLORS IN REAL ESTATE



Firm of H. Seldon Taylor & Co., Real Estate Agents—Practically in Business a Half a Century; But Yet Young in Business and Progressive in Their Methods.

The dignity of the real estate business as it is done in Richmond is well exemplified in the house of H. Seldon Taylor & Co., which in a certain sense may be regarded as the oldest real estate agency in Richmond. It has been a long time since 1841, and yet it may be said that this house has been in continuous business since that time.

In the year 1841 James M. Taylor, the father of the present senior member of the firm of H. Seldon Taylor & Co., commenced the real estate business in this city, and in ante-bellum days his was the leading real estate office in Richmond. The elder Taylor passed through the fires of the Civil War, and when the crash came in 1865 he, of course, was crashed with the balance of business Richmond, but the ashes and embers of the old rebuilding on the old substantial foundations.

By 1869 he had gotten the business on a pretty good foundation, and then introduced his son, Mr. H. Seldon Taylor, as his junior member of the firm. In July, 1880, Mr. James M. Taylor died, and the concern then became H. Seldon Taylor; and the son continued the business alone until 1902, when he took into the partnership Mr. Henry T. Richeson and Mr. H. Seldon Taylor, Jr., who had been brought up in "the shop" and were familiar with every detail of the business. The firm name was then changed to H. Seldon Taylor & Co., and thus it has stood out on Eleventh Street ever since.

The Old Sign.
In one way and another a Taylor real estate sign has hung out on Eleventh Street for more than fifty years, and if old-time Richmonders should go around there and find it missing they would think that things were about coming to an end.

The firm deals, as the Taylors have done for a half century past, in city and suburban real estate, negotiates loans on real estate, and does a large rental business, giving special attention to the management of estates.

In this last named line the firm is noted, and has many large constituents on its list. Among other estates now managed by them are those of J. W. Allison, William H. Allison, William Gray, John A. Belvin, M. Millhiser, and others. Of course, it is meant that the firm has the management of the rental property of these large estates, and in addition they have a large amount of property in their charge on account of individuals.

The Younger Ones.
Mr. Henry T. Richeson, one of the younger members of the concern, while yet claiming to be a young man, is somewhat of a veteran in the real estate business, so far as ripe experience goes to make a veteran. In 1881, when he was quite a boy, he entered the office of Mr. Taylor, and

has grown up with and in the business. He has served as collector, bookkeeper, confidential clerk, and as equal partner, which latter position he assumed in 1902.

Mr. Richeson has gone all the gaits in the real estate business as to buying and selling, renting, collecting, negotiating loans, etc.; in short he is well up in all matters pertaining to the business in all of its details.

Mr. H. Seldon Taylor, Jr., the other member of the concern, is a chip of the old block. He is a Richmond boy all over, and knows and loves Richmond as only a Richmond boy can. He is a graduate of the Richmond High School and of the Virginia Military Institute. Soon after leaving the last named institution he entered his father's real estate office, taking a position at the bottom round of the ladder and has worked right up. Six years ago he went in as a clerk on a small salary, and by his own merit he worked up, and two years ago was admitted as a partner. Young Mr. Taylor's specialty is office work and the oversight of books and accounts, but on occasions he has proven himself a hustler on the street. In short he is getting to be an all round real estate man.

The members of the firm of H. Seldon Taylor & Company are ably assisted in their office work by Mr. Alfred L. Blake, a competent bookkeeper and an accomplished gentleman, and Mr. C. W. Harry, collector, whose gentlemanly demeanor makes him a joy and a comfort even to the people he has to deal with.

logical that the desirable locations to the north should now be opened up. Prices for choice locations here are still most reasonable and bargains are to be had by the early purchasers.

A Breath From Berlin.
"What did he do, Mr. Chairman," said an excited speaker at a recent political meeting in Berlin, "when he found the ship was sinking? Did he nail his colors to the mast and stand by the old flag? No, sir; he got out and ran away."

"We will," shouted an inspired Socialist, who was really a German, "burn all our ships, and with every sail unfurled, will steer boldly out into the illimitable ocean of freedom!"—Illustrated Zeitung.

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"PEACH YELLOWS" ORCHARD DISEASE

(Continued from First Page.)

disease was absent or rare in Virginia in 1888, though it was disastrously prevalent in Delaware and portions of Maryland at that time. And there appears to be no doubt that it was the chief, probably the sole, cause of the decrease of number of peach trees in two northern counties of Delaware, which, according to the United States census, decreased from 2,823,859 in 1880 to 552,119 in 1900; also in Kent and Queen Anne counties, Maryland, in which the decrease was from 3,945,501 in 1890 to 1,043,899 in 1900.

"Dr. Smith also states that the disease is sporadic and subject to great outbreaks, such as some of the growers in Northern Virginia have witnessed during the past few years. Observations in Virginia indicate that it spreads from orchard to orchard very slowly unless they lie very close together; but once it has gained entrance, the spread is very rapid. After a careful investigation, Dr. Smith writes (Bul. 9, p. 45, Sec. Veg. Path., U. S. Dept. Agr., 1888): 'The peach industry was literally swept out of Berrien county (Mich.) by the disease within one decade. There can be no doubt of this. From being the foremost peach-growing county in Michigan, with an acreage more than equal to that of all the others combined, it became ninth in order, and could boast of only 500 acres.'"

"The exact figures in 1874 cannot be obtained, but the following figures are approximately correct:

Year.	Area.	Number of Trees.
1874	500
1884	500

"From the immediate vicinity of Benton Harbor and St. Josephs peach growing disappeared almost entirely. In 1884 the townships of Benton Harbor and St. Josephs contained only forty-seven acres of peach orchards, and the entire northern part of the county, including those two townships and seven others, had an aggregate of barely 210 acres. Even these figures do not tell the whole truth."

"The adoption of a peach yellows law in Michigan about this time, which was vigorously enforced, caused the conditions to change abruptly during the next decade. In 1890 the United States census showed only 42,333 peach trees, but this number increased by 1900 to 225,238, or more than twenty times the number reported in 1890. The growth of the industry in adjoining counties in Michigan has been about as remarkable."

"The fight against this disease is being continued in Michigan, which is evidenced by the following quotation by Prof. Taft, Chief Inspector, dated September 10, 1906: 'The townships in which the disease has appeared are required to appoint commissioners, and where it is taken promptly into the hands of the law is reduced to a minimum, often one-tenth of 1 per cent. (one tree in a thousand). It will be seen from these figures that the cost of protection by the eradication method is very small, compared with the cost of spraying for other troubles. We cannot urge too strongly, however, the necessity of concerted action, for the disease has spread together, as they do in a few of the larger peach-growing sections of this State.'

"The census of 1900 indicates that fifteen counties in Virginia then had more than 35,000 peach trees each. The industry is a growing one, and the data collected by the Crop Pest Commissioner shows that some counties now have more than 200,000 trees; yet the industry is still in its infancy. In many of the best fruit sections of the State the opportunities are as good, and in many ways better, for the development of this profitable industry than in almost any other State."

A thorough system of inspection and destruction of diseased trees is first necessary wherever peach yellows has appeared. Some counties have already made an appropriation for this purpose, and the work of inspection and destruction of diseased trees is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, under the supervision of the Crop Pest Commissioner."

Virginia Patents.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Messrs. Davis & Davis, Washington patent attorneys, report the grant, this week, to citizens of this State, of the following patents:

Thomas D. Comer, of Norton, locomotive headlight.
Edwin C. Compher, of Leesburg, fitting gate.
Edward D. Couch, of Scotts Crossroads, water elevating and delivering apparatus.

Andrew L. Lewis, of Petersburg, sliding door.
George Thomas, of Endicott, milk pail.

Cotton "Ups" and "Downs"
We make a specialty of "UPS" and "DOWNS" in March. Profits on \$25 investment during three weeks were \$50 on "UPS" and \$12.50 on "DOWNS." Send for full particulars and free market letter.

The Interstate Cotton Co.,
Memphis, Tenn.

Penn-Wyoming Copper Stock
Will pay 95 cents per share for this stock.
CAPT. W. J. SANDERSON,
Rand-McNally Bldg. CHICAGO.

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There is no Savings Bank in all the Southland stronger than the UNION BANK OF RICHMOND.

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A Funeral, A Sale, all gone but widow and orphans.

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The Savings Bank of Richmond,
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made of the proper material—that means Schmidt's quality—completes a tone to the meal contributed by no other product. It has a dietetic value scarcely equalled, a delicacy which appeals to every palate, and is an inexpensive luxury and comfort for the housekeeper. Among our large stock of material worthy of especial mention will be found the following:

**Moorpark Apricots,
French and Silver Prunes,
Prunellars,
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Black and White Cherries,
Bartlett Pears, Nectarines.**

Let us show them and tell you how to cook a nice dish easily.

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HUGE STEMMERY AT BROOKNEAL

In This Building There Will Be 200,000 Feet of Lumber Alone.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
BROOKNEAL, VA., March 9.—Mr. J. W. Blount, contractor and builder from Clover, Va., is putting up a dry stemmery, with a floor capacity of 33,000 square feet. There will be in this building 200,000 feet of rough lumber alone.

The Tidewater depot is nearing completion. Work on the bridge across the Staunton River is suspended for the present. The grading at this point of the Tidewater will be completed in a few weeks. Day and night forces are at work.

The rails have been laid, beginning at the Norfolk and Western, and running west nearly three miles. The bridge across the Norfolk and Western and Falling River is being built, but not very rapidly. The length in round numbers is 1,800 feet, and will probably cost \$100,000.

Tobacco is selling well, but there cannot be a large crop this year in this section on account of the scarcity of labor.